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Essex County Herald.

Italy and Russia have each furnished about 182,000 emigrants to America.

The United States supplies about three-fourths of all the meat for the European demand.

In the production of steel the United States stands first, largely exceeding the output of Great Britain, and being nearly double that of Germany.

The advance in prices is world-wide, declares the New York Commercial Advertiser. Civilization has at last worked off its surplus stock of everything and is pining for more.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times asserts that the anti-Semitic movement in that country is directed not against the Hebrews as a religious, but as a capitalist class. The movement is distinctly socialistic.

While recently on a tour among the missions of the Chinese Empire, Mr. Baring-Gould, the English writer, was impressed by "the great influence of mission work, the heroism of the women and the devotion of many of the converts."

The great exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 is to be much like the two which have preceded it; but a new and special feature will be added. It is intended to make it a sort of mirror of the century of which it will mark the close.

The Bideford (Me.) School Board proposes to build an addition to the school building in the town, and the citizens have suggested that the addition take the form of a high board fence, built in front of the building, in order to "hide the architectural monstrosity from the public gaze."

A statistical bulletin just issued by the United States Treasury Department shows that in ten years there has been an increase of 1,257,554 American women "engaged in gainful occupations," while the increase of the number "employed in trade and transportation" reaches the surprising figures of 263 per cent.

There are indications of a turning of the tide of the immigration from the West to the South, notes the New York Sun. Several parties of farmers from Western States, and from Canada, have lately been touring through Virginia, Georgia and other Southern States prospecting for homes for themselves and for others in the regions from which they came.

One way, suggested by the San Francisco Chronicle, to prevent great fortunes from remaining in a family through generations is to have the will contested. In the Morrison case in Indiana, in which ex-President Harrison was retained, the lawyers' fees amounted to nearly \$87,000, or about one-sixth of the estate. In addition to this, the other costs of the suit will be large.

Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, has a notoriously bad climate, and the Government has resolved to change the site of the capital. A scientific commission has been appointed to select a better place. The commission have selected a plateau which should be a real land of promise to the trans-migrants from the coast. It is over 4000 feet above the level of the sea and its temperature resembles that of middle France. There is plenty of water for agriculture and no yellow fever. The journey by railway from the coast is a matter of some eighteen hours.

The Chicago Times-Herald remarks: "Modern invention is bound to get rid of the horse, and the services of that noble animal are now being dispensed with in numberless ways. Steam and electricity have ruthlessly shouldered him aside, and the bicycle threatens him in one of his most deplorable ways. As a culmination to these things the 'horse-less carriage,' which has just shown itself to be a most pronounced success in France. Vehicles of that kind made a competing race between Bordeaux and Paris the other day, a distance of 736 miles, and the time was an average of fifteen miles an hour. Two days of the horse are numbered."

It is interesting to note that the Mauser gun, with which the Spanish troops are armed, is found by practical use in the field in Cuba to be too complicated for the intelligence of the average soldier. So many mishaps have occurred that the gun is being replaced with Remingtons.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

The later-day resurrectionists who desired to have an opportunity to bring Buchanan to life after he had been pronounced dead were not given a chance to show the effect of their patent bellows and other mechanical devices in cases where the contact of the electrodes is made as it is in electrocutions. Those who maintain that electric executions are failures as they are conducted in this State, are followers of the teachings of D'Arsonval of Paris. He says that electricity, as it is given in Sing Sing prison to murderers, does not kill but merely suspends animation, and that it is the knife of the surgeon used at the autopsy which does the killing. D'Arsonval is a scientist and an expert electrician. In order to settle the question as to the power of electricity to cause death, and the possibility of resuscitation after he had been pronounced dead, Dr. Goetz and A. E. Kennedy, an electrical expert, were appointed a committee to attend the execution of David Hampton recently in Sing Sing. The conditions were the same as they were in the execution of Buchanan, and which D'Arsonval says merely cause suspended animation. Here is the report of the committee.

"The moment the current was turned on the whole body was thrown into a condition of intense tetanic rigidity; the hands were contracted or closed tightly, and the extremities straightened as much as the straps would permit. While the current was on there was some frothing at the mouth, but there was no audible sound, and no evidence of sensation or suffering. Death was evidently instantaneous and painless. At 11:30 a. m. the body was placed on the table for examination. At this time the rectal temperature was 100.8 degrees F., and the splenic was relaxed. The superficial veins of the arms, especially those of the arms, were empty and collapsed. Incision of the scalp and through the skin of the chest-wall showed that all, or nearly all, of the blood in the body had been driven into the head and upper part of the chest and neck, and that rupture of the over-distended vessels had allowed extravasation of blood to take place in the cellular tissues of the scalp and under the skin covering the upper part of the chest, especially near the neck. Here the extravasated blood appeared to be congealed. In marked contrast with the condition of affairs in this location, incision through the abdominal wall showed the tissues to be almost bloodless. Incision into the leg showed the same bloodless condition. On removal of the skull-cap and incision of the dura mater membrane lining the interior of the skull and incision of the brain, a great quantity of dark blood escaped, showing that there had been an extravasation into the cranial cavity. This was found to be due to the rupture of the blood vessels. This blood congealed, but not firmly. A specimen preserved remained fluid and unchanged for days, except that the color became brighter. It was estimated that at least two quarts escaped from the scalp and cranium in removing the brain. On removing the dura mater the vessels on the surface of the brain were seen to be distended, and there was evidence of rupture in many places. "The evidence is, therefore, that a current of eight amperes, applied through the body at a pressure of 1,740 volts, and representing a power of (1,740 x 8 equals) 14,920 watts, or about 18.23 electrical horse-power, will produce instantaneous, painless and absolute death; and that the evidence presented by an examination of the brain alone was sufficient to demonstrate the absolute impossibility of resuscitation."

If the police authorities do not wish to discredit their own work they should at once abandon an illegal and unjust practice which they have borrowed from their predecessors.

There are many oyster-houses, chop-houses and the like in this town which are objectionable. They are the resorts of dissolute persons. But on the outside they seem innocent enough. Many entirely reputable persons, deceived by appearances, enter them and order food. They have a perfect right to do so un molested.

When the police decide to "raid" such places they procure a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor and "all persons" found in the restaurants. There is absolutely no legal authority for the issuance of such a warrant. The reputable man who innocently takes his wife into such a restaurant for a chop or a dish of oysters is as void of offense as if he went into Delmonico's or the Brunswick for a like purpose. He has committed no crime against any law. Yet under these blanket warrants he and his wife are arrested and held over night—a fearful experience for a decent woman—only to be discharged in the morning because no offense is proved or charged against them.

The practice is a shameful abuse, without any warrant of law whatever. Any citizen has a right to go into any restaurant and order food and drink there. It is an outrage if he is arrested when guilty of no offense, merely because disorderly persons resort to the same restaurant and the police decide to "raid" it.

It is the business of the police to shut up disorderly restaurants, not to arrest innocent and orderly persons, who, seeing them open, have entered to get the refreshments they desire. The whole business of blanket warrants is illegal as well as outrageous. It is time for somebody to bring suit against those who use it.

The police were consistent enough to close up the delicatessen shops. It has been the custom for these shops to open about 4 or 5 o'clock every Sunday afternoon in the well-to-do districts. Most persons in those districts are kindly considerate of their servants. They have a midday dinner on Sunday and dismiss the servants when it is over for a little outing. For their evening meal they rely upon the salads, cold meats and delicatessen shops. To close these shops is to inflict sore discomfort upon many worthy people. But their discomfort is not greater than that suffered by a much larger class from the closing of the beer saloons on Sunday, and the law as peremptorily forbids the opening of a delicatessen shop after 10 a. m. as it does the sale of beer. The police contend that they have no right or authority to consider questions of public convenience, but it must enforce whatever laws they find on the statute books. If they forbid the poor man to buy a pitcher of beer for his Sunday dinner because an absurd law so proscribes, they should also forbid the comfortable citizen to buy the cake, the salad or the cold meats that he wants for his Sunday supper, because that also is a law.

But is this the law? Is it unlawful to sell either beer or table delicatessen on Sunday? The Penal Code, section 263, forbids all labor on Sunday "excepting the works of necessity or charity." But it adds: In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health or comfort of the community. Now is not the dinner of beer "needful for the health or perhaps the health of those persons with whom beer is the usual dinner beverage? Is it not as necessary as ice or milk for the coffee of those who prefer that beverage? The plain truth is that our Sunday laws are a jumble of inconsistencies. The reason is that all laws prescribing the observance of "holy time" in a purely secular state founded upon the idea of absolute religious liberty are inconsistent with the fundamental idea of the commonwealth and its constitution.

It is proper for the law to make Sunday a legal holiday, precisely as it does with 4th of July, the 1st of January and the 30th of May, because the people want it so. But all Sunday laws beyond that, all laws based upon the idea that it is the business of the state to prescribe and enforce religious observance, are flagrantly violative of our system and ought to be repealed.

Mayor Schieren is in the old and honorable business of buying hides and reselling them in the manufactured form of leather in all its industrial ramifications, including belting for trolley machinery, which is an important branch of the trade. As a hide buyer and a leather manufacturer of trolley belting Mr. Schieren is an eminent success. He has made out of it a very handsome fortune which puts him in the millionaire class or very near it. He is to be congratulated on his success.

During the last two years he has been engaged in a political venture as a reformer, which has been a disastrous failure, not to him, but to the people who honored him with their suffrages. The trolley leather-belt business went on all right, but the people have not drawn any dividends on their reform investment. Schieren acted in the whole "pot." He captured everything in sight—the profits of trolley leather-belt and of reform combined.

Following the notice of a dissolution of partnership between the thrifty Schieren and the reformers comes the announcement from him and his friends that the price of hides has advanced, that there is a "short crop of them," and that the mayor has a corner in the market. He expects to make hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the operation, and he "wants to go to Europe." He had better engage his passage at once. While he may, it is said, have saved hundreds of thousands of hides that have a certain commercial value, as he has lost his own political hide.

Sheriff Tamsen has done well in dismissing the Warden and two keepers of Ludlow street jail. But when is Sheriff Tamsen to be dismissed? He is the chief offender. It is he who suffered the government of the jail to become an opera-bouffe affair, shameful to the community and very dangerous to law and order. His selection for the place he holds was a blunder. His administration has been farcical and humiliating. Now that his ineptness has led to the easy and jeering defiance of law by notorious criminals, apparently with the assistance of his subordinates, it is high time for the governor to call for his resignation, with removal as the alternative. He cannot excuse himself by the removal of his subordinates, for whose conduct he is directly responsible.

If all the City Magistrates would follow the example of Justice Mott street-cleaning would be a simpler and less costly work. The driver of a contractor's wagon littered the street and Justice Mott fined him double the usual amount. "It costs the city \$1,000,000 to clean the streets," he said, "and I do not propose to have them littered by careless drivers"—or by heedless shopkeepers and householders, he might have added. If the Police Department will devote one-half the energy to enforcing the ordinances against street-littering and like nuisances that it does to keeping people from buying a pitcher of beer on Sunday, it will promote the public health and pleasure and save the taxpayers a lot of money.

KNICKERBOCKER.

BOSTON LETTER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Captured Boston.

The Endeavorers were in evidence everywhere during convention week. The streets were as crowded as they often are just before Christmas, and the bright and honest faces of our guests were pleasant to look into. Mechanical building was more than crowded. There were thousands of the people with badges engaged in the work of sight-seeing. Pilgrimages to what ever is notable in and around the city arranged for special occasions, but the individual American tried to find out for himself what kind of a place Boston is. Places were open to them that are not often shown to any one, and the satisfaction of these strangers from all parts of the country at what they were seeing was evident in their radiant faces. One had an unusual opportunity to see the average American under the best auspices at this time. While the Endeavorers were seeing the city, and gratifying their curiosity at what remains of the Puritan dynasty, our own people were hardly less pleased to see strangers whose badges tell where they are from, and publish their doings to the world. The flags and the ribbons were a special feature of these gay young people, and the presence of an older generation shows that the Christian Endeavor movement has interested people of all ages, and moved the nation to their way of thinking. It was an unenvied spectacle to see the churches open in midsummer, and gaily decorated with flags, but the heartiness and unanimity of these people, and their amiable spirit, created an atmosphere of peace and rest which affected the whole city. Our own people, to a great extent, are away from home, and these strangers were for this reason all the more conspicuous on the streets. The welcome extended to them seemed to be generously appreciated, and there was a spirit in the air which was wonderfully quickening to those who look for better things.

The Parkways.

Hon. George F. Richardson, Hon. Charles W. Clifford and Hon. Hiram Hartman, cost commissioners under the Metropolitan park and boulevard acts, have filed their report in the supreme court. There are 37 cities and towns comprised in the system, the Hub being the centre of them. The commissioners were appointed by the supreme court in the spring of 1894. Their powers were to apportion the cost among the various cities and towns under the several acts, save under the park act in the case of Boston, which is by this act required to pay 50 per cent. The period which they were empowered to fix the cost for is the first five years after the bonds have been issued by the Commonwealth treasury. The total amounts that the Metropolitan park commission was authorized to appropriate under the park act of 1893, chapter 407, of the acts amendatory thereto, is \$2,300,000. Of the \$1,000,000 authorized by the original park act \$900,000 has been applied by the park commission as follows: Blue Hills reservation, \$250,000; Middlesex Fells reservation, \$420,000; Stony Brook reservation, \$30,000. The total amount appropriated by this act has been applied, \$1,000,000 to the Revere Beach reservation and \$300,000 to the Charles River reservation as authorized respectively by chapters 483 and 50 of the acts of 1894. In addition to the above there was chapter 288 of 1894, called the boulevard act, which authorized the appropriation to the park commission of \$500,000. This appropriation has been applied by that commission as follows: \$120,000 for the Mystic valley parkway, and \$175,000 on account of the Middlesex Fells parkway, leaving a balance of \$115,000 unapplied, for the reason that the selection of Milton have failed to concur in the taking of certain streets and land to be laid out as a Mattapan parkway. By chapter 407 of the acts of 1893 the city of Boston is required to pay 50 per cent of the total cost of the parks. It is the balance of the 100 per cent, namely, 50 per cent, under these acts that the commission was asked to apportion among the remaining 36 cities and towns. Under the boulevard act the commonwealth must pay 50 per cent of the cost, and the balance is apportioned by the commissioners among the 37 cities and towns.

The Cost of the Library.

The new Public Library building appears to have cost \$2,368,854—a few thousand more or less, according as the trustees hold out against some supplementary demands of the architects or yield to them. This is a big sum. It looms up especially big when placed in comparison with the estimate on which the building started or with the additional amount asked for its completion after the building was well under way. But there are not many men in Boston now who begrudge the expenditure, and there will be fewer yet as the years go on.

The only question at any time has been whether Boston could afford it. The answer to this has been that Boston always wants the best, and when Boston is in earnest about getting the best, it can afford to pay for it. In the way of a monument of art, Boston has got the best in the Public Library building; its adaptability to the purposes of a public library remains to be fully tested, but no one has serious doubt on this point. It is a great satisfaction to look at it as it stands; and this is a pleasure which will not pall. But the most gratifying part of it, after all, is the fact that not a dollar of this vast expenditure has gone in jobbery.

Ben Marcato.

It is Not the Gypsy Moth.

Mayor Curtis received the following letter from the secretary of the board of agriculture, William R. Sessions, and the gypsy moth committee of this board are receiving very many complaints from citizens of almost all parts of the city, East Boston, South Boston, Back Bay, Charlestown, Beacon Hill and the South and West ends—of the ravages of a caterpillar which the complainants suppose to be the gypsy moth. We have visited all localities complained of, and found in all cases, except one, that the pests complained of are the white marked Tussock moth. This species has been very prevalent for the last two seasons on the Common and in the various parts of the city, in some cases entirely defoliating the trees and becoming a nuisance by spinning down upon passing people and crawling upon the sides of houses and sometimes into the houses. Their cocoons are sometimes found in masses on the sides of houses, and thousands of them are placed on the bodies of trees where they have been feeding on the foliage. These caterpillars are now beginning to spin cocoons, from which the moths will emerge in a few days, when they will lay their eggs on the outside of the cocoons. These eggs will hatch in two or three weeks giving a second brood of caterpillars, which will certainly be much more numerous than the first brood of the season, as each female lays about 200 eggs. The second brood can be prevented by destroying the cocoons before the eggs laid upon them are hatched out. This can be done by any faithful, unskilled laborers, who have fair eyesight and can climb a ladder. It has been supposed by many citizens that this work might be done by the employees of the gypsy moth commission of this board, but the appropriation by the state is restricted to the examination of the gypsy moth on the ground that all of that species on the continent are within a territory of 200 square miles near this city, thus making it possible to save the country from another and worse leaf-eating pest by stamping it out before it spreads over the whole country. This white moth is a native of this country, and is found nearly all over our territory, thus making it an impossibility to exterminate it.

A Newer New England.

Old Nantucket has enjoyed her gala celebration days, and had the charm to visitors which all quaint settlements never fail to possess. It is a curious reversal of the general order of things in this country when one walks in an old town that fifty years ago contained nearly 9,000 inhabitants, and is now estimated to contain a resident population of from 3,000 to 3,200. But things are getting back to the original gauge of population in old New England localities. Our unrivaled salubrity of climate is rapidly attracting other sections, and if the old industries have largely departed new ones are sure to spring up, with better roads, more modern residences, and a much larger circulation of money. New England is rapidly coming to the front again. The old generations, with their once thriving occupations, did their work, and have left venerable monuments of their thrift and industry behind.

Seeing the Sights of Boston.

It was delightful to observe the eagerness and zeal which were manifested by visiting Endeavorers in seeking out the various sights of this historic town. Boston means a great deal more to the people who live in sections of our country far removed from New England, than many of her own citizens imagine. She is a great center of historic and patriotic interest, and as the home of so much that calls to mind the glorious past, she offers unrivaled attractions to every true American. Whatever commercial renown may come to the Boston of the future, it will still be true that among her choicest possessions, viewed from every standpoint, will be Faneuil Hall, the Old South, the Old State House, and the world-famous monument which commemorates the heroes of Bunker Hill.

The Power of Taxation.

Ex-Gov. Bowditch of this state, is a dissenter from the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the income tax. In a private letter just printed, he declares that if this had been recognized as law during the time of the late war the rebellion would have been a success. He thinks that the denial of the right to levy a tax upon incomes is dangerous to the stability of the government, and that the possession of this power is an absolute necessity in case of war. He intimates the opinion that the recent decision may be reversed hereafter. Fortunately, there is slight apprehension of another war such as that when the nation resorted to the income tax, but if it should come, the probability is that such a right to tax would be found under the war powers of the government. These it will be remembered, was stretched far beyond what the judgment of Congress of the stricter school of construction justified while the late war was in progress.

From Andrew Carnegie, \$400.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has lost no time in proving his possession of the patriotic instinct which was implied in his proffering \$400 to the Dr. S. F. Smith testimonial fund. Mr. Curtis Guild, chairman of the committee which has the testimonial to the author of "America" in charge, has received Mr. Carnegie's check for the amount, which brings the fund to the desired sum, \$2,000.

BEN MARCATO.

WANTS FULL PAY.

King Oscar Didn't Like \$30,000 Cut Down.

Norwegians Think the Swedes Have Too Many Consuls.

The relations of the king of Sweden and Norway with the majority in the storting are again menacing. The storting will be called upon to vote the annual allowance for King Oscar and the crown prince. Two years ago the majority showed their hostility to the king by reducing his annual allowance from \$28,000 to \$26,000, and the allowance of the crown prince from \$21,440 to \$20,000. The king, through his ministers, now demands the old grant of \$28,000, and contends that it was in violation of the provisions of the constitution to reduce the king's allowance in the lifetime of the reigning monarch. There is very little likelihood that the Norwegian radicals will admit the validity of the king's constitutional argument, unless his majesty assents to their view of the constitution in regard to the consular and diplomatic representation of Norway. Premier Stang has again telegraphed to the king asking him to reconsider the cabinet, and the state of affairs is such that the king is likely to go to Christiania and make another attempt to construct a coalition ministry.

YACHTS OF WAR.

U. S. Government to Build Six Fine Vessels.

Six magnificent steam yachts, such as could be owned only by the lucky possessor of many millions of dollars, will be built by the navy during the current fiscal year, and although they are to be finer than similar vessels of their kind, they are to be all-around the most useful ships belonging to the government. By act of congress, approved March 2, provision was made for the construction of six eight-draft composite gunboats, the individual constructive limit of cost being \$220,000, exclusive of the cost of armament. Chief Constructor Henshaw has drawn designs for entirely new types of warships, involving for the first time in government vessels the principle of composite construction, the framing being of steel and the hull of wood.

The essential reasons for the construction of vessels of the composite type are that they are largely independent of damage to the hull, and economical in the use of fuel. The exfoliation of the copper causes the barnacles, grass, etc., to be released, as soon as the vessel is put in motion, and the bottom is kept comparatively clean, thus permitting the vessel to maintain her designed speed with a minimum consumption of coal.

The six vessels will be of radically different types, one type carrying full sail power and propelled by a single screw, the other having steady sailing sails and propelled by twin screws actuated by two separate engines. Their principal dimensions are as follows: Single screw type, length on load water line 165 feet, beam, extreme, at load water line 36 feet, draft, normal, to bottom of keel, 12 feet, displacement, normal, about 1,000 tons, indicated horse-power about 800, speed 12 knots (twelve miles per hour), length 174 feet, beam 36 feet, draft 12 feet, displacement 1,000 tons, horse power 800, speed 12 knots. The single screw vessels Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 have finer lines than the other two and carry a spread of 11,000 square feet of canvas. Under sail alone they will make 10 knots an hour with a stiff wind and a fairly smooth sea, while in the trade winds, for long voyages they can be relied upon to make long cruises at the rate of six or eight knots.

The single-screw boat will be lighted by electricity and provided with a steam steering and steam windlass; space and weight are allowed for these things. The vessels are to be built at the Boston Navy Yard, but their installation will depend entirely upon their possibility within the prior limit of \$230,000.

The armaments, being identical in both types, will consist of six four-inch, four six-pounder and two one-pounder guns, all rapid fire, and will be disposed in this order: Four four-inch guns, two on each side, one at the bow and one at the stern, each having a wide arc of fire. The six-pounder guns will be carried on the gun deck amidships, the two other four-inch guns being carried on the main deck, one at the bow and one at the stern, each having a wide arc of fire. The six-pounder guns will be carried on the gun deck, two well forward, one on either bow, and two amidships between the four four-inch guns, respectively in the port and starboard batteries.

BOUNDARIES MARKED.

Sixty Monuments Will Divide Lines Between Mass., N. H. and Vt.

The boundary line commissioners of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont have been at South Vermont, Vt., making final arrangements for marking the boundaries definitely between the states. The commission was established some years ago, and considerable time has been spent in surveying and discussing localities. The lines are practically agreed upon now, and monuments are being erected in a long row between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

The cornering point of three states has been fixed on the west bank of the Connecticut river, just west of the South Vermont railroad station at about low water mark. A monument of rubble masonry will be put deep in the soil, reaching to the surface, then a properly inscribed marker of granite is to be erected a little distance away, referring to the actual corner.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

Interesting Items of News From Maine to Connecticut Shores.

Hudson, Mass., has 2,027 taxpayers; her total valuation is \$2,853,773, an increase of \$20,396 over last year.

Warrants were issued in Bridgeport, Ct., for the arrest of 50 saloon keepers for violation of the license laws.

The Lawrence, Mass., school board elected E. A. Chase of Lewiston, Me., principal of the John R. Rollins school.

Burglars entered the New York New Haven and Hartford station at West Bridgewater, Ct., and stole tickets and mileage books amounting to about \$80.

Haverhill, Mass., tax rate for this year will be \$16.70, against \$17.80 in 1894. The total valuation is \$20,797,000, an increase of over \$400,000 over last year.

The new charter for Bridgeport, Ct., passed by the recent General Assembly, has gone into effect. Under it the common council will consist of a single board.

The route of the proposed Milford-Medway electric street railway was inspected by a party of capitalists, and speedy operations for the road's construction are expected.

The American House at Salisbury Beach, N. H., was raided, and a large quantity of liquor and other liquors secured. This is the sixth successive raid of the Salisbury officers have made since the opening of the season.